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1896. He did not find the 'pygmies' of which there was some talk at the American Association last summer; but the presence of cretins in the barrancas near Guadalajara was established. In Chiapas, many cases of *pinto* was observed and also of goitre. No reference is made to the remarkable antiquities of this state, but doubtless they were not overlooked. The pottery, lacquer work and native costumes are mentioned. A number of notes were made for future studies.

Prof. Starr has also translated and published a pamphlet on Aztec place-names from the works of Father de la Rosa and Dr. Peñafiel. It is to be regretted that this list was not revised before publication by some competent student of the tongue. Several of the explanations are certainly erroneous, and others doubtful. The Nahuatl is not a difficult language either in its phonetics or its composition, and it now has excellent dictionaries and grammars, of easy access.

#### A NEW ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE science of anthropology is developing so rapidly, the contributions to it are so numerous and in so many languages and publications, that Dr. G. Buschan of Stettin, very justly thought the time has come when a journal should be started intended to take in the whole field, and give a quarterly summary of the progress of the science the world over. This he has carried out in the *Centralblatt für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte*, issued at Breslau (J. U. Kern's Verlag. Price 12 marks, 80 Pf., for this country).

It contains one or more original articles, one, for instance, by Dr. Orsi on the ancient necropolis of Novilara in Sicily, and one by Dr. Sergi on the distribution of the Mediterranean race. Most of the pages are, however, occupied with brief notices of the leading articles on the science in various

journals, transactions and proceedings, or separately published, including books. They are intended to be descriptive rather than critical, and to serve as a running index of the literature of the science.

There is need of just such a publication, and every student of the science of man will be sure to find references to works and articles for which he will be grateful. It should acquire a good subscription list in the United States. D. G. BRINTON.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

##### ADAPTATIONS IN CAVE-DWELLING ANIMALS.

THE influence of environment upon organisms is nowhere more striking than in the case of animals which find themselves accidentally lost in caves and which succeed in accustoming themselves to the situation in spite of its difficulties. M. Armand Viré gives some notes on his observations, in the *Comptes Rendus*. The principle difference in the situation consists in the absence of light and in the rarity of animal prey. The eye always becomes atrophied to a degree which varies with the species and also with the individual; there is sometimes a difference between the two eyes of a single individual. The eyes are to a certain extent replaced by other organs of sense; the antennæ of the *Campodes* become, in some individuals, twice as long as usual, and sometimes longer than the entire body. The tactile hairs with which the body is covered obtain an exaggerated development, and in the crustaceans sometimes even invade the ocular globe. Hearing does not seem to be accentuated, but the sense of smell is very acute, and a bit of tainted flesh becomes invaded in a very few minutes with a large colony of animals. The organs of digestion become very considerably modified in those species which are naturally carnivorous, and in two *Staphylin*s the mandibles were found to be completely atrophied. Every animal is more or less completely depigmented; but those which had no trace of color remaining began to have numerous little black spots disseminated over the whole body after they had been kept for a

month in the light, and these spots were particularly abundant in those parts (antennæ and claws) which had been accidentally lost and were in course of restoration. C. L. F.

#### COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

M. GEORGES ADOLPHE RICHARD states in the *Comptes Rendus* that he has solved the problem (which has hitherto seemed insoluble) of reproducing and making permanent three separate proofs of the picture in the Becquerel process of color photography, and of superimposing them upon a single plate. His process consists in substituting for the reduced silver, which is deposited in the collodion at varying depth, corresponding to the crests of the standing waves produced by light of three fundamental colors, a coloring matter of the corresponding tone. There are two ways of accomplishing this: (1) the reduced silver is transformed into a salt which is capable of fixing or of precipitating the coloring matter in question, or (2) it is transformed into a salt which reacts upon the carbon derivatives and forms an artificial coloring matter in the place and of the thickness required. Three plates are formed for the three fundamental colors, the middle one on a gelatine film and the other two on glass. The superposition of these three layers in the exact place required offers no difficulty, and the colors are of absolute stability. The combined plate can, of course, be looked at at any angle, unlike the plate produced by the Becquerel process in its original form. At the same time comes the information that a Chicago photographer has perfected the Joly process; it would seem that the moment is not far distant when photographs which reproduce the natural colors of objects will be easily within reach. C. L. F.

#### THE EYESIGHT OF ENGLISH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A REPORT has been presented to the British Education Department by Mr. Brudnell Carter on the vision of 8,125 children attending twenty-five elementary schools in London. The refraction of the eyes had in many instances to be determined from a simple ophthalmoscopic inspection owing to the objections raised by parents to the use of mydriatics, and interruptions occurred from holidays, non-attend-

ance and other causes. 3,181 children, or 39.15 per cent., were found to have normal vision in both eyes; 1,016, or 12.5 per cent., had normal vision in the right eye and subnormal in the left; 700, or 8.6 per cent., had normal vision in the left eye and subnormal in the right; and 3,228, or 39.7 per cent., had subnormal vision in both eyes. Comparing the sexes, the total was made up of 3,928 boys and 4,197 girls; of these 43.7 per cent. of the boys had normal vision in both eyes, and 33.4 per cent. of the girls.

Mr. Carter is of the opinion that the eyes of London school children generally are not in any way injuriously affected by the conditions of elementary school life. Myopia is not of frequent occurrence, and Mr. Carter has failed to find any evidence of its progressive increase from younger children to the elder ones, or any correspondence between the degree and the prevalence of the defect and the quality of the lighting in the schools where it was found. He holds that the prevalence of subnormal vision is due to the fact that children so rarely look at distant objects.

#### THE OBSERVATORY OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

THE report of Dr. W. L. Elkin, who since it was written has been made director of the Observatory, to the managers for the year 1895-6, is as follows:

"The series of measures for the purpose of detecting possible large parallaxes of stars with large proper motion has been carried on during the past year by Dr. Chase and myself. A few stars have been added to the list to fill up the gaps which presented themselves in the course of observing. As at present planned, the work will be completed probably in the course of 1897, as far as the observations are concerned.

"The series on the parallaxes of the first magnitude stars is, as stated in my last report, practically brought to a close, and only a few points of discussion remain to be revised.

"A considerable portion of my time has been devoted to a final revision of the discussion of the work on Iris as it passed through the press. This has now been accomplished, and the work will shortly appear as Part IV. of

the work issued by Dr. Gill on the determination of the Solar Parallax by Heliometer measures of Asteroids.

"Dr. Chase has passed through the press his work on the relative places of the principal stars in the cluster in Comu Berenices, and it is ready for issue as Part V. of our Transactions.

"I regret to say that we were not successful in the past season in securing photographic records of meteor trails. The apparatus was put in use during several nights of the August showers, but no meteors appeared of sufficient brilliancy to impress themselves on the plates, which had necessarily become somewhat fogged by the strong moonlight. We were equally unfortunate in our attempts on the Leonids and Geminids in November and December, respectively. During this year we have had only two lenses in use, as no further ones of sufficient size and quality were to be found in the market. It seems wise, however, in view of the favorable chances for the Perseids this year and the approaching maximum of the Leonids, to make an especial effort to secure a complete battery for our mounting, as originally planned."

#### GENERAL.

THE National Forestry Commission, which, as has already been stated in this JOURNAL, is composed of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, chairman, Prof. Arnold Hague, Prof. William H. Brewer, General Henry L. Abbott, Gifford Pinchot and E. H. Shuster, has now inspected the forestry of North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington. About two weeks will now be spent in traversing western Washington forests and exploring the Olympic Mountains. The Commission will then proceed to California, thence to Arizona and Nevada, concluding its labors in Colorado in September.

THE German Geological Society held its 42d general meeting in Stuttgart, from the 9th to the 12th of August. In addition to the scientific sessions a number of excursions had been arranged. The German Anthropological Society held its 27th general meeting at Spire, from the 3d to the 6th of August, under the presidency of Prof. Virchow.

THERE has been erected this year at the

Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Holl, a new building containing a lecture hall and a number of rooms for investigators. Like the other buildings, it is of wood, and finished in the simplest possible manner. The total cost, which has been defrayed by the Marine Association, was \$2,900, exclusive of \$500 for furniture. There are this year seventy-two investigators engaged in original research at the laboratory.

WE learn from *Nature* that by means of a rearrangement of existing scholarships at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, and by the establishment of a special fund, memorials have been founded to Dr. Livingstone and Prof. Huxley, both old students of the school. The memorial to Livingstone takes the form of an entrance scholarship of 100 guineas per annum, and that to Huxley of (1) an entrance scholarship of £55, open to the sons of medical men; (2) a second year's prize in anatomy and physiology, and (3) a lectureship dealing with recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery. The first of these Huxley lectures will be delivered in the anatomical theatre of the Medical School on Monday, October 5th, by Dr. Michael Foster.

THE death is reported by cablegram of Sir William Grove at the age of 85. He studied for the bar, and during the latter part of his life was Judge of the High Court of Justice. From 1840 to 1847, however, he was professor of experimental philosophy at the London Institution and made important contributions to physical science especially in the departments of electricity and optics, including the voltaic battery which bears his name. He was President of the British Association in 1856, and was one of the most influential members of the Royal Society.

DR. J. M. TONER, of Washington, died on July 30th at the age of 71. He had made many contributions to various departments of medical science. In 1871 he founded the Toner Lectures, now endowed with \$5,000, the income of which is spent annually on two lectures containing some important contribution to medical science. In 1882 he gave his library, consisting of 28,000 books and 18,000 pamphlets,

to the general government, and this library is now a portion of the Congressional Library.

DR. T. M. DROWN has resigned from the committee of the American Chemical Society which is undertaking to unify the methods of color comparison and report on a standard for measurement of color in potable waters, and Mr. Allen Hazen, of Boston, has been appointed in his place.

THE International Electrical Congress met at Geneva under the presidency of M. Lurretini from August 4th to 9th. Among the subjects proposed for discussion were magnetic units, photometric units, transmission of power to great distances, and the protection of high-pressure overhead conductors against atmospheric discharges.

A REPORT has been circulated in the daily papers during the past week stating that the steamer Hope was detained by an ice floe off the Greenland coast. This is now denied, though it is said that under the conditions of the present season it is not unlikely that the Hope will have any trouble with ice.

ACCORDING to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, a despatch from Tromsøe, Norway, says that the expedition organized in England by Sir W. Martin Conway for the exploration of the interior of Spitzbergen crossed the island from west to east, and back from east to west, in the middle of July. The crossing was extremely difficult, owing to the prevalence of storms, fogs and floods. This is the first crossing of Spitzbergen on record.

THE scientific societies of Mexico will hold a second national congress in the city of Mexico, beginning July 4, 1897.

IN order to give a wider circulation to the *Review of American Chemical Research*, edited by Arthur A. Noyes, which during the preceding year has been published in the *Technology Quarterly*, arrangements have been made to issue the *Review* also in the form of separate reprints from that journal. The reprints will, like the journal, be issued quarterly, and will be paged separately and provided at the close of the year with title page and index, thus making the *Review* a volume complete in itself. The purpose of the *Review* is to present in con-

cise form, in a single publication, a complete summary of the results of current American chemical research.

THE first number of an 'Annuaire géologique et minéralogique de la Russie,' edited by N. Krichtafovitch, has been published by Weg in Warsaw. The contents will be written in Russian, French and German.

THE Marquis of Tweeddale, chairman of the Anglo-American and Eastern Telegraph Companies, has addressed the following to the American press: "A financial committee is about to be formed to inaugurate an international memorial to commemorate the inception and extension of submarine telegraphy connected with the names of Cyrus W. Field, Sir James Anderson and Sir John Pender. In view of its great international importance, the American press may think the desirability of establishing such a memorial a subject suitable to be dealt with in its editorial columns."

PROF. HOLDEN, of Lick Observatory, has received a letter from Miss Caroline W. Bruce, of New York, enclosing a check for \$1,000 to be expended in purchasing needed apparatus for use at the observatory. This gift, together with that of W. W. Low, of New York, lately received, makes it possible to carry on important work, which would otherwise have to be laid aside.

MME. BAZANOVA, of Moscow, has given about \$275,000 to the University of Moscow to found a clinic with twenty-five free beds for diseases of the ear, throat and nose.

THE Institution of Engineers of Japan now contains, according to the *Indian Engineer*, a total of 1,564 members. Of these 399 are full members, 1,121 associates, 11 honorary members, and 33 corresponding members. They include representatives of the different departments of engineering, and, as a rule, they have been well trained not only in the theory, but also in the practice of their work, and the majority of them have shown that they are thoroughly trustworthy. These facts easily explain why so few foreign engineers are employed in Japan.

It appears from advices received in Washington that cholera in Egypt is now beyond the

control of the authorities. The report dated July 11th says that during the week before last fresh outbreaks occurred in sixty-nine different places, and last week in eighty-seven. During the seven days up to the first instant, 1,200 deaths were reported, and in the following six days 1,700 deaths. So far 8,069 deaths have occurred from the present outbreak, and it is feared that these figures will be largely increased before the disease runs its course.

MRS. TODD is contributing to the N. Y. *Evening Post* and *The Nation* a series of letters describing the eclipse expedition to Japan under the direction of Prof. Todd. She states that the imperial government has given free transportation for the party and instruments on all the railways and steamboats. It appears that in addition to the parties from England, France and America, the eclipse will be observed from Esashi by Prof. Terao, of the Tokyo observatory.

MR. RITCHIE, the President of the Board of Trade, has stated in the British House of Commons that he will introduce a bill dealing with the metric system during the present session. There will be no time to proceed with it, but its introduction will give an opportunity for consideration and discussion during the recess.

PROF. J. MILNE writes to the London *Times*, calling attention to the fact that seismographs in Italy and the Isle of Wight showed the commencement of a disturbance at 8 p. m. on June 15th (the day of the earthquake and tidal wave in Japan), which reached a *maximum* the following morning. Prof. Milne considers that this illustration of the reliability of instrument records is an indication of the value of the earth messages which would be obtained at a geodynamic observatory, which, it is hoped, may sometime or other be established in Great Britain.

THE third International Congress of Psychology met in Munich from the 3d to the 7th of August. Of the 174 papers, the following were presented before the general sessions in addition to an address of welcome by the president: 'Pain,' by Charles Richet; 'Criminal Responsibility,' by Franz von Liszt; 'On the Localization of the Emotions,' by Gui-

seppi Sergi; 'On the Association Centers of the Brain, with Anatomical Demonstrations,' by Paul Flechsig; 'The Theory of Sensation,' by Franz Brentano; 'The Psychology of Genius,' by Frederic W. H. Myers; 'A Genetic Study of Primitive Emotion,' by G. Stanley Hall; 'A New Method of Testing Mental Ability and its Application to School Children,' by Herman Ebbinghaus; 'Individual Psychology,' by Alfred Binet; 'On Memory for Sensations,' by W. von Tschisch; 'The Conception of the Unconscious in Psychology,' by Th. Lipps.

THE Report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider matters of pressing need to Ireland has been recently issued. The principal recommendation contained in the report is for the creation of a department of agriculture and industries, to consist of a minister and a council representing these respective interests.

THE Prince of Wales has presented to the Natural History Branch of the British Museum the remains of the large male Indian elephant which was brought home by him on his return from India in 1876, and placed in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's park. 'Jung Perchad' was one of the finest and largest of Indian elephants ever brought to England, and now forms the central and most conspicuous object in the great entrance hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, where it was placed recently.

*Natural Science* states that Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald leaves England in September for Chili, to explore the summit of Aconcagua, 23,200 feet. It is stated that the sum of nearly £4,000 has been spent in preparation for the scientific work of the expedition.

THE University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PROF. CHAS. D. WALCOTT, director of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been detained in Washington by office duties. He recently completed and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the Annual Report of the Survey for the fiscal year 1895-96, which he anticipates will be published with less delay than has marked the issue of the previous volumes of the

series. He left the city August 3d and proposed spending August in the field, giving a week in the early part of the month to investigations in the slate-belt of western Vermont and eastern New York with Prof. J. F. Kemp and T. Nelson Dale, and, later, going west and working in the mountain regions of Nevada and central Colorado.

PROF. CHARLES S. PROSSER is in charge of the party studying the Permian and Lower Cretaceous formations of central and southern Kansas for the Kansas Geological Survey.

CHARLES GRIFFIN & Co. have published the thirteenth annual issue of the *Year-Book* of the scientific and learned societies of Great Britain and Ireland. The work, which extends to 262 pages, gives the officers of the various societies and the papers read before them during 1895. The information is in most cases contributed by the societies and offers an accurate and comprehensive survey of the contemporary condition of science and the arts in the British Islands. The number of different societies is very great, and the amount of work accomplished is almost bewildering. A similar *Year-Book* for America would prove useful, but we fear its contents would be small in comparison.

MR. HENRY HARBEN recently established a lectureship, under the auspices of the British Institute of Public Health, of the annual value of fifty guineas, 'for the encouragement of original research in connection with public health,' the lecturer to deliver three lectures in the course of the year. Mr. Harben founded at the same time a gold medal of the value of fifty guineas, to be awarded annually for 'eminent services to public health.' The medal has been awarded to Sir John Simon, and Dr. Klein has been chosen for the first lecturer. Dr. Klein took as subjects for his lectures 'Recent Research in the Identification of the Typhoid Bacillus' and 'The Cholera Vibrio.'

WE take the following items from *Natural Science*: Léon Diguët, who has recently returned from a scientific exploration in Mexico, is being set out again by the French Minister of Public Instruction. He proposes to study the Indians of Guadalajara, Sinaloa and Sonora, as well as the Cahuila Indians of S. California.

Dr. M. Raciborski, of Munich, has been sent to the Buitenzorg Botanical Gardens. Prof. V. F. Brothorus, of Helsingfors, has gone to Central Asia to work out the bryological mountain flora of Issikul. A party of four, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Mobley, will start from Lacombe, Alberta, to explore northern Canada from Edmonton to the Arctic Sea. The trip is to occupy two years. Mr. J. C. Willis, late Frank Smart Student of Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon.

THE first brochure of the third volume of the *Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science*, recently published, is a monograph of 150 pages, containing a study of the *Plants of Monroe County, N. Y., and Adjacent Territory*, by Florence Beckwith and Mary E. Macauley, assisted by Joseph B. Fuller. The list aims to include the names of flowering plants growing without cultivation in Monroe county and adjoining counties, the area in general being the lower drainage basin of the Genesee River, with that of Irondequoit Creek and smaller streams upon the lake border, and it is believed to be nearly complete for Monroe county. A map is appended designed to serve as a guide to the region. The total number of species native to the Monroe flora is 948; the introduced species number 250, making a total of 1198 species. There are 103 native and 13 introduced varieties, making in all 1304 species and varieties, of which 1208 are found in Monroe County. The monograph includes a full bibliography and an index to orders and genera.

THE *London Times* states that the additions to the museum of Royal College of Surgeons of England during the past collegiate year have been numerous and valuable. In the department of human and comparative anatomy the most noticeable addition is a magnificent specimen of the gigantic extinct bird, the Moa (*Dinornis maximus*), from the South Island, New Zealand. It was obtained through the kindness of Mr. Hutton, of Canterbury, New Zealand. This skeleton is especially interesting, as possessing both coraco-scapulars and both big toes. Neither of these are present in the specimen in the British Museum. Professor Charles Stewart,

F.R.S., presented four groups of *Lepas fascicularis*. These barnacles attach themselves to minute floating foreign bodies, whose buoyancy soon becomes insufficient of itself for their support. A secretion from the cement glands is, however, poured upon the surface of the foreign body in large quantities and covers it to a considerable depth with a natural float in the form of a spongy reticulum full of air bubbles. In one of the specimens part of the float has been removed to show the attenuated stalks of the barnacles attached to the foreign body. There is also a very good skeleton from a case of Osteitis Deformans, showing in a marked degree the changes characteristic of that disease. Altogether some 360 specimens have been added to various departments of the museum.

At a meeting of the Geological Society of London, on June 24th, Sir William Dawson said that the whole of the facts were tending to the conclusion that instead of ascribing the phenomena of the glacial age to continental ice sheets, we should have to be content with local glaciers on the higher lands and cold ocean currents pervading the submerged lower levels. Evidently the phenomena could not be explained without giving attention to the evidence of continental submergence afforded by the clays containing marine remains and the ancient shore lines found at very high elevations. The action of shore and field ice during periods of gradual subsidence and elevation could alone account for the great beds of boulder clay holding marine shells and tests of modern foraminifera, and the term 'unstratified' till was not always appropriate, as where long continuous sections could be observed, successive beds were often marked by color lines, by rows of stones or by fossiliferous layers.

THE London *Times* states that the naturalists of the English Marine Biological Association have recently been paying particular attention to the question of the collection of fishery statistics, and an important report on the subject has just been received by the Council of the Association. In this report an account is first given of the statistics at present collected and published by the Board of Trade relating to sea fisheries in England. It is pointed out that

the methods at present adopted for collecting the statistics are not such as to give confidence in the accuracy of the returns, whilst their inadequacy in plan and extent cannot be questioned. The defects upon which emphasis is principally laid are the want of sufficient discrimination between the species of fish landed, the lack of all information as to the locality of capture of the fish, and the fact that no attempt is made to distinguish between the products of different methods of fishing. Various suggestions are made as to methods by which the statistics could be improved, and it is maintained that the only really satisfactory course would be to require the master of each fishing vessel to supply the Board of Trade with correct returns of the fish caught and of the locality of their capture. In the case of the larger vessels, at any rate, such records already exist and are supplied by the master to his owners. All that is required is that copies of these records should be furnished to the proper officers, so that the information may be utilized for the general benefit of the public and of the fishing industry. The report will be published in full in the forthcoming number of the journal of the Association.

THE *Optician* states that a report which has just been issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Marine Department gives particulars of the working of the new tests for vision adopted by the mercantile marine during the 16 months ended December 31, 1895. A supplementary plate contains specimens of the colors of each series of wools used in the Holmgren test for color blindness. During this period the percentage of failures in color vision was slightly higher than under the old system, the percentage under the old system being .88, while under the new it amounts to 1.39. The total percentage of failures under the new system, including failures in form vision as well as those in color vision, was 2.8, while the total percentage of failures under the old system was .88. One commendable feature of the new system is the appeal to special examiners which is allowed when a candidate fails to pass in colors. Of the 101 candidates who failed in colors, 21 availed themselves of this appeal; 8 were passed and



13 rejected. For candidates who fail to pass the form vision test no appeal is provided, but they are allowed to be re-examined at intervals of three months. Twelve candidates out of the 115 who failed to pass the form vision test have been subsequently passed. The number of officers already in possession of certificates of competency who on coming up for examination failed to pass the tests was 53; 4 masters, 5 mates and 15 second mates failing in colors, and 1 master, 12 mates and 16 second mates in form vision. No case of failure to pass the test for color ignorance has been reported.

*Natural Science* states that two marsupials (*Dasyuroides byrnei*, n.g. et sp., and *Sminthopsis larapinta*, n. sp.) were discovered by the Horn expedition in central Australia, and are described by Prof. Baldwin Spencer in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria*, vol. viii., pp. 5-13, as well as further described and figured in the account of the Horn expedition. *Dasyuroides* is a burrowing, insectivorous marsupial of nocturnal habits, which in the general form of the body closely resembles a large *Phascogale* or a small *Dasyurus*, while its dentition is also like that of those species of *Phascogale* which approach *Dasyurus*. The skull, on the other hand, agrees with that of *Sminthopsis* in the character of the nasal bones, while the hind foot in shape and in the absence of a hallux differs from that of both *Phascogale* and *Sminthopsis*. The specimens on which the description is based consist of six males and one female, and the dimensions of an adult male in alcohol are: Head and body, 182 mm.; tail, 130 mm.; ear, 18 mm.; hind foot, 38 mm. The new *Sminthopsis* is a small mouse-like form, separated from the two known species, *S. murina* and *S. crassicaudata*, by a long, very stout and highly incrassated tail, and by the greater relative length of the hind foot.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

PROF. C. S. BROWN, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., has been elected adjunct professor of mechanical engineering in Vanderbilt University in place of Prof. William T. Magruder, who goes to the Ohio State University.

MISS MARY F. WINSTON, of Chicago University, has received the degree of Ph. D. *magnum cum laude*, at Göttingen University. Miss Winston is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and subsequently studied at the University of Chicago. She is said to be the second woman to receive the degree of Ph. D. from a German university.

MR. G. F. STOUT, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and editor of *Mind*, has been appointed to the Anderson lectureship on comparative psychology, recently founded at Aberdeen.

THE *Lancet* states that the Council of University College, Liverpool, have nominated Dr. H. E. Annett to a scholarship of the value of £150 a year, tenable for three years, awarded by the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition for further researches in scientific subjects and scientific study. Dr. Annett has given an undertaking to the Commissioners to proceed to one or more of the large Continental colleges where facilities exist for carrying on the study of pathology and bacteriology.

PROF. LIONEL S. BEALE has resigned the chair of medicine at King's College and the office of physician to King's College Hospital. Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell has also resigned the chair of comparative anatomy which he has filled for seventeen years.

A CHEMICAL dyeing school for instruction and research has been built at Crefeld under the auspices of the German government at a cost of about \$100,000.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAMES EPIPHYSIS, CONARIUM AND CORPUS PINEALE: CORRECTION OF AN ERROR.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In your publication, July 17, p. 71, of the Report of the Committee on Neuronymy which was adopted by the American Neurological Association June 5, 1896, occurs an error which is unaccountable, but for which I must be held responsible. After the word *epiphysis* comes the date 1895, as if indicating the adoption of that word by the Committee of the Anatomische Gesellschaft in that year. On the contrary, they prefer *corpus pineale*.